

Class 8: Breast Cancer Mini Project

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Background

The goal of this mini-project is for you to explore a complete analysis using the unsupervised learning techniques covered in class. You'll extend what you've learned by combining PCA as a preprocessing step to clustering using data that consist of measurements of cell nuclei of human breast masses. This expands on our RNA-Seq analysis from last day.

The data itself comes from the Wisconsin Breast Cancer Diagnostic Data Set first reported by K. P. Benne and O. L. Mangasarian: "Robust Linear Programming Discrimination of Two Linearly Inseparable Sets".

Values in this data set describe characteristics of the cell nuclei present in digitized images of a fine needle aspiration (FNA) of a breast mass.

Data Import

Data was downloaded from the class website as a CSV file.

```
wisc.df <- read.csv("WisconsinCancer.csv", row.names=1)
head(wisc.df)
```

	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean
842302	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0
842517	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0
84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0
84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1
84358402	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0
843786	M	12.45	15.70	82.57	477.1
	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave.points_mean	
842302	0.11840	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710	
842517	0.08474	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017	
84300903	0.10960	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790	
84348301	0.14250	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520	
84358402	0.10030	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430	
843786	0.12780	0.17000	0.1578	0.08089	
	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se
842302	0.2419		0.07871	1.0950	0.9053
842517	0.1812		0.05667	0.5435	0.7339
84300903	0.2069		0.05999	0.7456	0.7869
84348301	0.2597		0.09744	0.4956	1.1560
84358402	0.1809		0.05883	0.7572	0.7813
843786	0.2087		0.07613	0.3345	0.8902
	area_se	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave.points_se
842302	153.40	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587
842517	74.08	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340
84300903	94.03	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058
84348301	27.23	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867
84358402	94.44	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885
843786	27.19	0.007510	0.03345	0.03672	0.01137
	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst	
842302	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33	
842517	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41	
84300903	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53	
84348301	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50	
84358402	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67	
843786	0.02165	0.005082	15.47	23.75	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst
842302	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656
842517	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866
84300903	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245
84348301	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663
84358402	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050
843786	103.40	741.6	0.1791	0.5249
	concavity_worst	concave.points_worst	symmetry_worst	
842302	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
842517	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
84300903	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
84348301	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
84358402	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	
843786	0.5355	0.1741	0.3985	
	fractal_dimension_worst			
842302	0.11890			
842517	0.08902			
84300903	0.08758			
84348301	0.17300			
84358402	0.07678			
843786	0.12440			

Data Exploration

The first column `diagnosis` is the expert opinion on the sample (i.e. project FNA)

```
head(wisc.df$diagnosis)
```

```
[1] "M" "M" "M" "M" "M" "M"
```

Remove the diagnosis from data for subsequent analysis

```
wisc.data <- wisc.df[,-1]
dim(wisc.data)
```

```
[1] 569 30
```

Store the diagnosis as a vector for use later when we compare our results to those from experts in the field.

```
diagnosis <- factor(wisc.df$diagnosis)
```

Q1. How many observations are in this dataset?

There are 569 observations/patients in the dataset

Q2. How many of the observations have a malignant diagnosis?

```
diagnosis <- as.factor(wisc.df$diagnosis)
```

```
table(wisc.df$diagnosis)
```

B	M
357	212

Q3. How many variables/features in the data are suffixed with _mean?

```
#colnames(wisc.data)
length(grep("_mean", colnames(wisc.data)))
```

[1] 10

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

The `prcomp()` function to do PCA has a `scale=FALSE` default. In general, we nearly always want to set this to TRUE so our analysis is not dominated by columns/variables in our dataset that have high standard deviation and mean when compared to others, just because the units of measurement are on different scales.

```
wisc.pr <- prcomp(wisc.data, scale = TRUE)
summary(wisc.pr)
```

Importance of components:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7
Standard deviation	3.6444	2.3857	1.67867	1.40735	1.28403	1.09880	0.82172
Proportion of Variance	0.4427	0.1897	0.09393	0.06602	0.05496	0.04025	0.02251
Cumulative Proportion	0.4427	0.6324	0.72636	0.79239	0.84734	0.88759	0.91010
	PC8	PC9	PC10	PC11	PC12	PC13	PC14
Standard deviation	0.69037	0.6457	0.59219	0.5421	0.51104	0.49128	0.39624

```

Proportion of Variance 0.01589 0.0139 0.01169 0.0098 0.00871 0.00805 0.00523
Cumulative Proportion 0.92598 0.9399 0.95157 0.9614 0.97007 0.97812 0.98335
PC15 PC16 PC17 PC18 PC19 PC20 PC21
Standard deviation 0.30681 0.28260 0.24372 0.22939 0.22244 0.17652 0.1731
Proportion of Variance 0.00314 0.00266 0.00198 0.00175 0.00165 0.00104 0.0010
Cumulative Proportion 0.98649 0.98915 0.99113 0.99288 0.99453 0.99557 0.9966
PC22 PC23 PC24 PC25 PC26 PC27 PC28
Standard deviation 0.16565 0.15602 0.1344 0.12442 0.09043 0.08307 0.03987
Proportion of Variance 0.00091 0.00081 0.0006 0.00052 0.00027 0.00023 0.00005
Cumulative Proportion 0.99749 0.99830 0.9989 0.99942 0.99969 0.99992 0.99997
PC29 PC30
Standard deviation 0.02736 0.01153
Proportion of Variance 0.00002 0.00000
Cumulative Proportion 1.00000 1.00000

```

Q4. From your results, what proportion of the original variance is captured by the first principal components (PC1)?

```
pv <- (wisc.pr$sdev)^2 / sum((wisc.pr$sdev)^2)
```

```
cum_pv <- cumsum(pv)
```

```
pv[1]
```

```
[1] 0.4427203
```

PC1 = 0.4427, so 44.27% of variance. > Q5. How many principal components (PCs) are required to describe at least 70% of the original variance in the data?

```
which(cum_pv >= 0.70)[1]
```

```
[1] 3
```

3 PCs >= 70%.

Q6. How many principal components (PCs) are required to describe at least 90% of the original variance in the data?

```
which(cum_pv >= 0.90)[1]
```

```
[1] 7
```

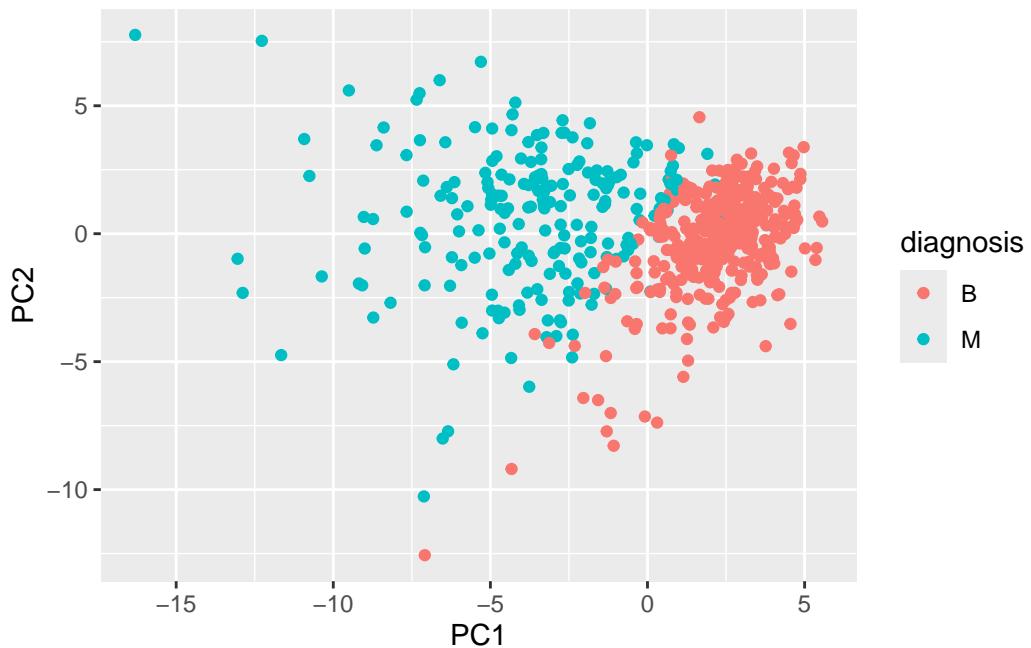
7 PCs are at least 90%.

PCA Score Plot

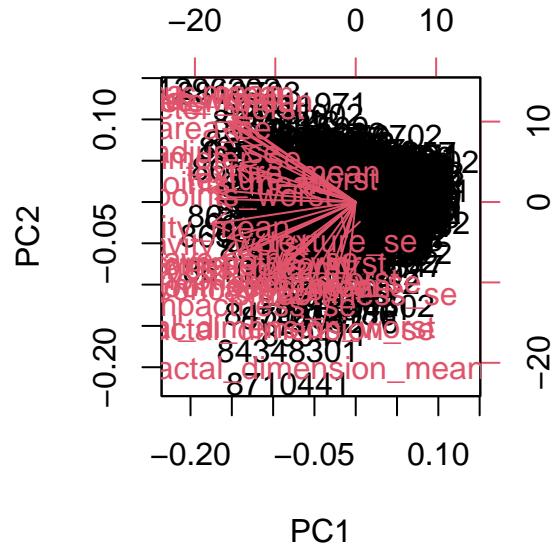
The main PC result figure is called a “scare plot” or “PC plot” or “ordination plot”...

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(wisc.pr$x) +
  aes(PC1, PC2, col = diagnosis) +
  geom_point()
```



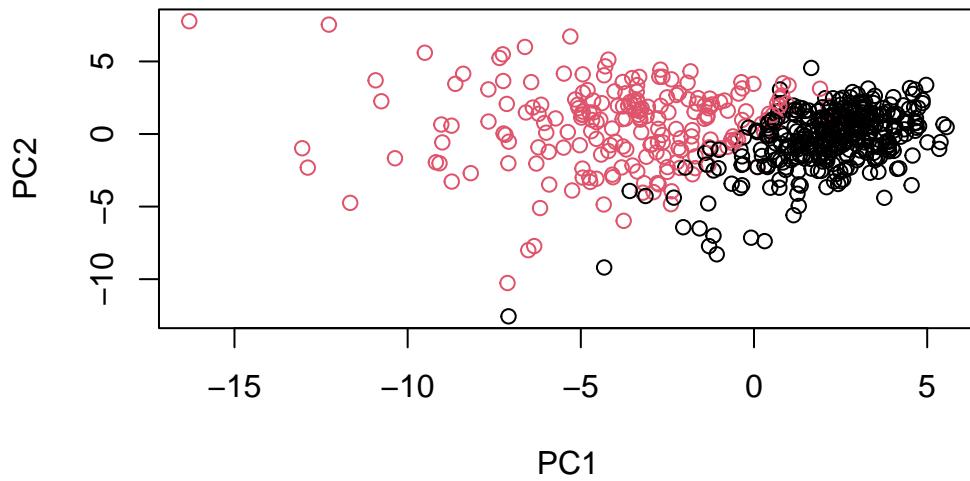
```
biplot(wisc.pr)
```



Q7. What stands out to you about this plot? Is it easy or difficult to understand? Why?

This plot does not show any clear information to me as all the words are blurred together.

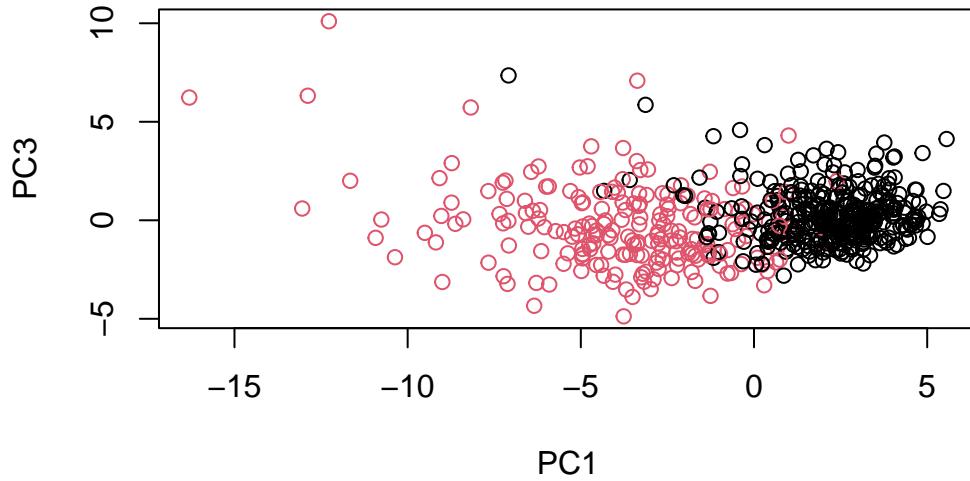
```
plot(wisc.pr$x, col = diagnosis ,
      xlab = "PC1", ylab = "PC2")
```



Q8. Generate a similar plot for principal components 1 and 3. What do you notice about these plots?

They look similar in overall pattern.

```
plot(wisc.pr$x[, 1], wisc.pr$x[, 3], col = diagnosis,  
      xlab = "PC1", ylab = "PC3")
```



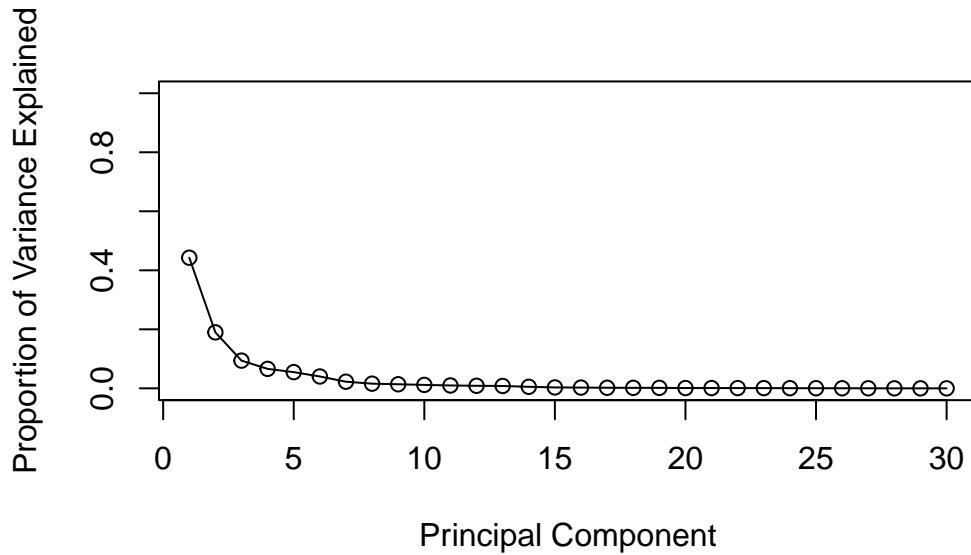
PCA Scree-plot

A plot of how much variance each PC captures.

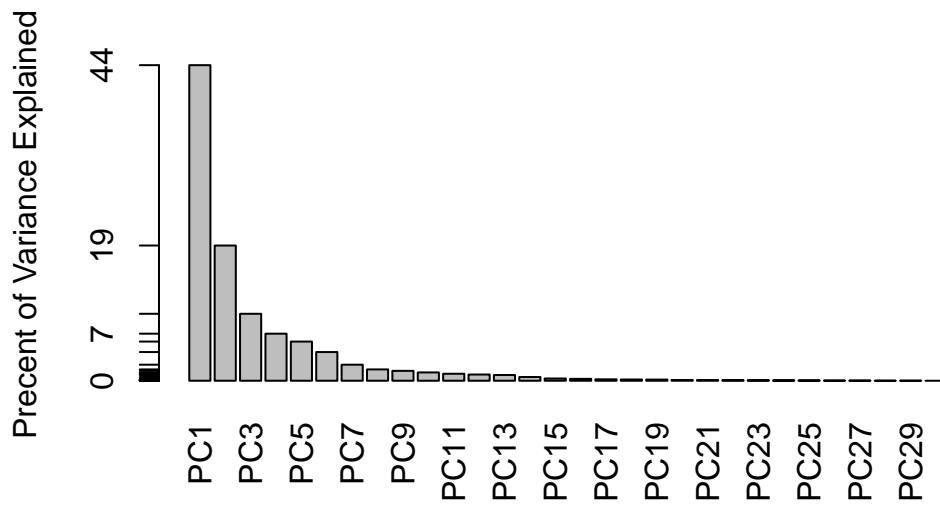
```
pr.var <- wisc.pr$sdev^2
head(pr.var)
```

```
[1] 13.281608 5.691355 2.817949 1.980640 1.648731 1.207357
```

```
pve <- pr.var/sum(pr.var)
plot(pve, xlab = "Principal Component",
     ylab = "Proportion of Variance Explained",
     ylim = c(0, 1), type = "o")
```



```
barplot(pve, ylab = "Percent of Variance Explained",
        names.arg=paste0("PC",1:length(pve)), las=2, axes = FALSE)
axis(2, at=pve, labels=round(pve,2)*100 )
```

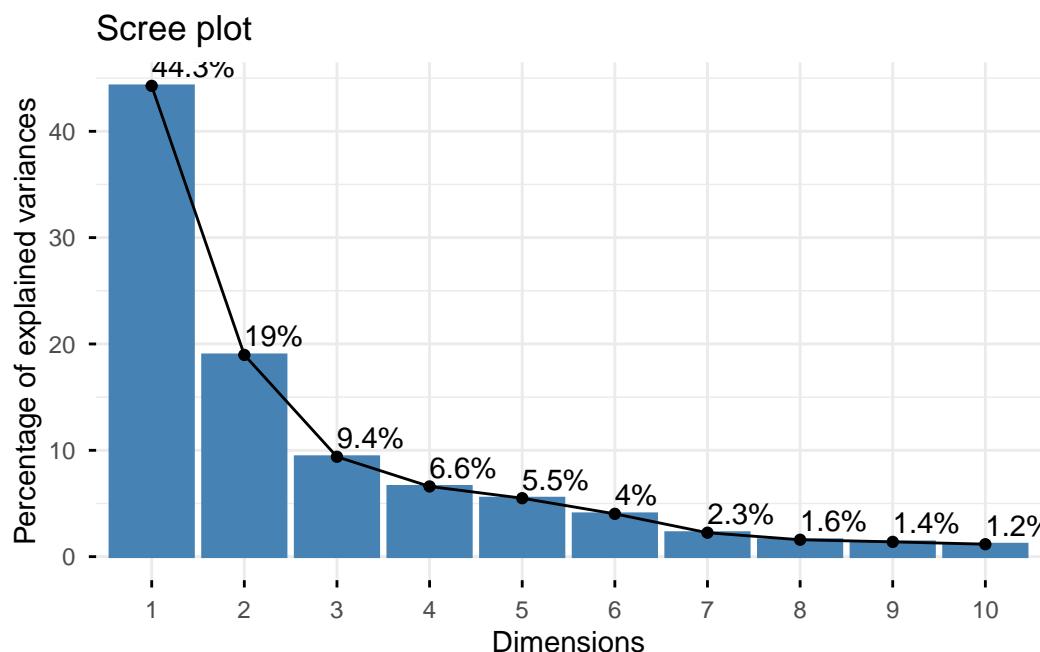


```
#install.packages("factoextra")
library(factoextra)
```

Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at <https://goo.gl/ve3WBa>

```
fviz_eig(wisc.pr, addlabels = TRUE)
```

Warning in geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = barfill, color = barcolor, :
Ignoring empty aesthetic: `width`.



Communicating the PCA result

Q9. For the first principal component, what is the component of the loading vector (i.e. wisc.pr\$rotation[,1]) for the feature concave.points_mean?

```
wisc.pr$rotation["concave.points_mean", "PC1"]
```

[1] -0.2608538

Q10. What is the minimum number of principal components required to explain 80% of the variance of the data?

```
summary(wisc.pr)
```

Importance of components:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7
Standard deviation	3.6444	2.3857	1.67867	1.40735	1.28403	1.09880	0.82172
Proportion of Variance	0.4427	0.1897	0.09393	0.06602	0.05496	0.04025	0.02251
Cumulative Proportion	0.4427	0.6324	0.72636	0.79239	0.84734	0.88759	0.91010
	PC8	PC9	PC10	PC11	PC12	PC13	PC14
Standard deviation	0.69037	0.6457	0.59219	0.5421	0.51104	0.49128	0.39624
Proportion of Variance	0.01589	0.0139	0.01169	0.0098	0.00871	0.00805	0.00523
Cumulative Proportion	0.92598	0.9399	0.95157	0.9614	0.97007	0.97812	0.98335
	PC15	PC16	PC17	PC18	PC19	PC20	PC21
Standard deviation	0.30681	0.28260	0.24372	0.22939	0.22244	0.17652	0.1731
Proportion of Variance	0.00314	0.00266	0.00198	0.00175	0.00165	0.00104	0.0010
Cumulative Proportion	0.98649	0.98915	0.99113	0.99288	0.99453	0.99557	0.9966
	PC22	PC23	PC24	PC25	PC26	PC27	PC28
Standard deviation	0.16565	0.15602	0.1344	0.12442	0.09043	0.08307	0.03987
Proportion of Variance	0.00091	0.00081	0.0006	0.00052	0.00027	0.00023	0.00005
Cumulative Proportion	0.99749	0.99830	0.9989	0.99942	0.99969	0.99992	0.99997
	PC29	PC30					
Standard deviation	0.02736	0.01153					
Proportion of Variance	0.00002	0.00000					
Cumulative Proportion	1.00000	1.00000					

Hierarchical clustering

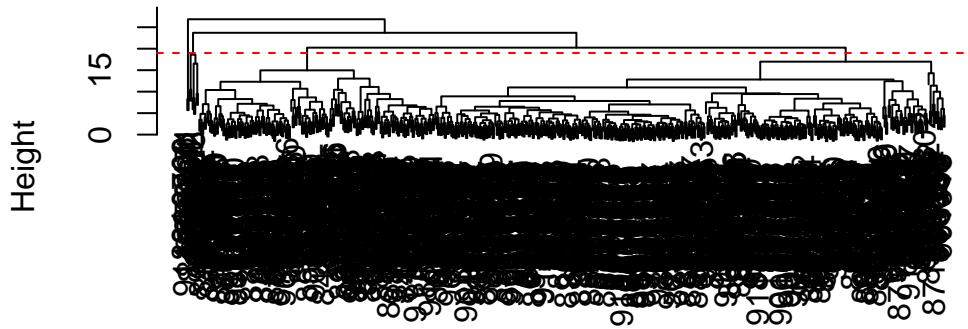
Just clustering the original data is not very informative or helpful.

```
data.scaled <- scale(wisc.data)
data.dist <- dist(data.scaled)
wisc.hclust <- hclust(data.dist)
```

View the clustering dendrogram result > Q11. Using the plot() and abline() functions, what is the height at which the clustering model has 4 clusters?

```
plot(wisc.hclust)
abline(h=19, col = "red", lty=2)
```

Cluster Dendrogram



```
  data.dist  
hclust (*, "complete")
```

Q12. Can you find a better cluster vs diagnoses match by cutting into a different number of clusters between 2 and 10?

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust, k = 4)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters)
```

```
wisc.hclust.clusters
```

```
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
wisc.hclust.clusters   B   M
                        1 12 165
                        2  2   5
                        3 343 40
                        4  0   2
```

$k = 4$ is the best as increase nor decrease could result in better clustering.

Combining methods (PCA and Clustering)

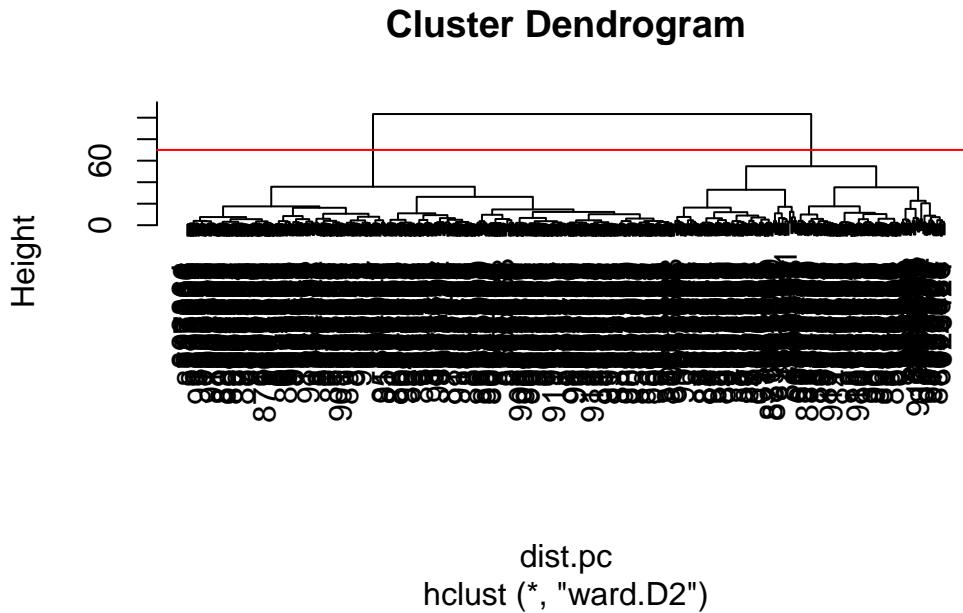
Clustering the original data was not very productive. The PCA results looked promising. Here we combine these methods by clustering from our PCA results. In other words: “clustering in PC space”...

Q13. Which method gives your favorite results for the same data.dist dataset?
Explain your reasoning.

```
## Take the first 3 PCs
dist.pc <- dist(wisc.pr$x[,1:3])
wisc.pr.hclust <- hclust(dist.pc, method = "ward.D2")
```

View the tree...

```
plot(wisc.pr.hclust)
abline(h = 70, col = "red")
```



Ward.D2 method gives the best results

To get our clustering membership vector (i.e. our main clustering result). We “cut” the tree at a desired height or to yield a desired number of “k” groups.

```
grps <- cutree(wisc.pr.hclust, h = 70)
table(grps)
```

```
grps
 1   2
203 366
```

Q15. How well does the newly created model with four clusters separate out the two diagnoses?

It shows mostly malignant in cluster 1 and benign in cluster 2.

```
table(grps, diagnosis)
```

grps	B	M
1	24	179
2	333	33

Q16. How well do the k-means and hierarchical clustering models you created in previous sections (i.e. before PCA) do in terms of separating the diagnoses? Again, use the table() function to compare the output of each model (wisc.km\$cluster and wisc.hclust.clusters) with the vector containing the actual diagnoses.

They both did decent separations, but post PCA hierarchical did the best with less overlap and simpler grouping.

Q17. Which of your analysis procedures resulted in a clustering model with the best specificity? How about sensitivity?

Sensitivity: $TP / (TP + FN)$ Specificity: $TN / (TN + FN)$

Before PCA: sensitivity = $(165+5+2) / (165+5+2+40) = 0.811$ specificity = $343 / (343 + (12+2+0)) = 0.961$ After PCA: sensitivity = $188 / (188 + 24) = 0.887$ specificity = $329 / (329 + 28) = 0.922$

Hierarchical after PCA has better sensitivity but slightly lower specificity.

Prediction

We can use our PCA model to predict with new input patient samples.

```

url <- "https://tinyurl.com/new-samples-CSV"
new <- read.csv(url)
npc <- predict(wisc.pr, newdata=new)
npc

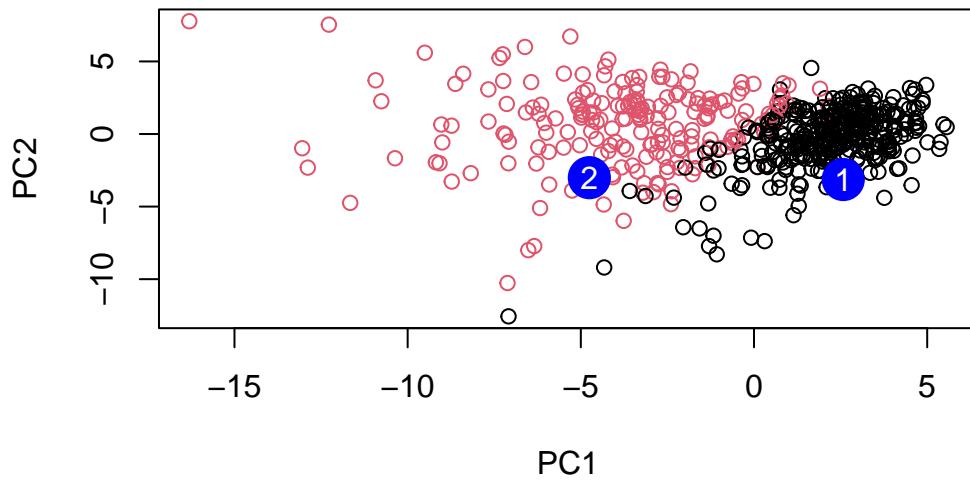
```

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7
[1,]	2.576616	-3.135913	1.3990492	-0.7631950	2.781648	-0.8150185	-0.3959098
[2,]	-4.754928	-3.009033	-0.1660946	-0.6052952	-1.140698	-1.2189945	0.8193031
	PC8	PC9	PC10	PC11	PC12	PC13	PC14
[1,]	-0.2307350	0.1029569	-0.9272861	0.3411457	0.375921	0.1610764	1.187882
[2,]	-0.3307423	0.5281896	-0.4855301	0.7173233	-1.185917	0.5893856	0.303029
	PC15	PC16	PC17	PC18	PC19	PC20	
[1,]	0.3216974	-0.1743616	-0.07875393	-0.11207028	-0.08802955	-0.2495216	
[2,]	0.1299153	0.1448061	-0.40509706	0.06565549	0.25591230	-0.4289500	
	PC21	PC22	PC23	PC24	PC25	PC26	
[1,]	0.1228233	0.09358453	0.08347651	0.1223396	0.02124121	0.078884581	
[2,]	-0.1224776	0.01732146	0.06316631	-0.2338618	-0.20755948	-0.009833238	
	PC27	PC28	PC29	PC30			
[1,]	0.220199544	-0.02946023	-0.015620933	0.005269029			
[2,]	-0.001134152	0.09638361	0.002795349	-0.019015820			

```

plot(wisc.pr$x[,1:2], col=diagnosis)
points(npc[,1], npc[,2], col="blue", pch=16, cex=3)
text(npc[,1], npc[,2], c(1,2), col="white")

```



Q18. Which of these new patients should we prioritize for follow up based on your results?

We should prioritize cluster 1 patients as they are more likely diagnosis with malignant samples.